

AJEDREZ CON MAESTROS

Bizijagin Buyannemekh



Bizijagin Buyannemekh was born in 1946 in Urgamal town, at Zavhan Province, Mongolia. He graduated as an engineer, specializing in design and worked in the machine building industry at a car repair plant, a frontline company in his country.

He organized a chess club at the factory, integrated by workers and engineers who periodically competed in internal and inter-club tournaments.

Bizya, as they call him (diminutive of his name), was very interested in mathematics at an early age, and in parallel at age 7 he learned to play chess. Later, when he was in college, he started solving chess problems and studies, then with great enthusiasm, he started trying to compose them.

Since the mid-1970s when he began studying studies, he won awards and distinctions that have made his name known internationally.

Here are some of his performances and results:

Bizya, has his preferences, which are the configurations that lead to stalemate, those that culminate in mate (with self-blocking figures) and others of domination, If possible, he elaborates his studies with a small amount of pieces and trying to avoid complementary sequences which would require extensive or difficult analysis.

With the ideas or themes mentioned, in recent years he has made interesting co-productions with composers: Peter Krug (Austria), Michal Hlinka (Slovakia), Pavel Arestov (Russia), Lubos Kekely (Slovakia); Vladislav Tarasiuk (Ukraine), Mario García (Argentina), participating in informal tournaments (magazines and institutional Internet sites) and formal tournaments (Memorials, Jubilees and others)

In the productions of these last years, he had the "support of chess programs" to control the studies "technical health" (task, which in many cases are done by his co-producing friends)

Chess in Mongolia- Some comments

The formal organization of the chess activity in Mongolia culminates in 1946 with the creation of the Mongolian Chess Federation and 10 years later, a team from this country participates in the Olympic tournament held in Moscow. Then, the national representation participated in several international competitions, with greater enthusiasm and progressively improving of their level of play.

There are several legends about chess origins. Some documents suggest that it was originated in India more than 2000 years ago. It could be deduced that chess could have appeared first in Central Asia, including Mongolia, and this seems to be confirmed by recent archaeological findings.

In 2009, the American press reported that chess could have emerged in Mongolia. The fact that medieval chess or Mongolian chess rules were very similar actually, is another proof that chess could have been originated in this region.

As it's known, different assessments can be found about this, manifested through many years by specialized historians. So it is prudent to transmit opinions only, without a finished and proven scientific support.

Bizya tells us that chess in Mongolia has an ancient history. Somehow, to confirm, he informs us that many chess fans in his country have kept old Mongolian chess games sets since childhood, with which they used to compete following similar rules to chaturanga

Another historical fact (from Zoilo R. Caputto's book - Volume I) `Chess has in Mongolia, as in almost all Asian countries, a very old tradition: history reminds, for example, that the Tatar conqueror Tamelán (1) also called Timar Lenik (1336-1405), was a passionate player of chess whose favorite adversary was the great Persian player Aladdin as Tabrizi`

(1) -Reminds the name the second Mogol Empire founder, a very unique composition, known as "The Tamerlan cage" (where the black king is surrounded and imprisoned by his own pawns and receives mate with a knight, "referring to the cruel punishment methods of that time "

Mongolian chess pieces names:

Q- Bears -Tiger
K- Noyon –the king
R - Tereg -Cariot
N- Mori / horse
B - Temee - Camel / Elefant
Pawn- Huu – son

These names are determined by the life of the nomads.

Bizya: "Our ancestors loved to play chess. Almost all families had chess, their level of play was quite different, the great teachers gave different "advantages." And from here several winning positions emerged, this was accompanied by a kind of dialogue or similar humor. However, when the strongest chess player gives a victory, he reads humorous verses. It was a shame for the losers, but they gave them a boost to play better. "